

Fe not only owns two-thirds of the town lots of Tamsui, but vast tracts of rice paddy and gold fields, etc. He is a very agreeable man, well educated, and occasionally invites a large number of merchants to picnic at a picturesque spot in the neighbourhood, called Pan-chia-shan, where a capital foreign villa and a charming garden is always provided for the guests. Liu has opened up negotiations with the natives, and numbers of the headmen come to his Yamen once a year to receive presents of clothing, food, liquor and agricultural implements. Thus Liu has extended his influence over the natives as well as the civilized inhabitants of the island. He is, it is said, one of the best of terms with the Ming-chuan, who was not slow to appreciate the advantages of close friendship with a man who perhaps governs the island more than the conservative bug-bears of the Chinese Government have a right to be.

"The town of Tamsui is well laid out, all the streets being wide and at right angles to one another. Here, too, much to my surprise, I found tobacco being sold, and a well-stocked confectionery store owned by a Straits Chinese man, Mr. Theng Lay, who does his best to make up for the lack of hotels by supplying travellers with rice, fish, chicken, 'chow-chow' and capital wines and beer at very reasonable cost. His establishment is a boon to the residents and a God-send to the globe-trotter. In order to see the railways, arsenal, c-tyes, fine roads, foreign houses, tea gardens and tea-firing rooms, the European club and the boiling sulphur springs in the neighbourhood, travellers have to 'put up' with some of the most comfortable hotels in Tamsui as yet.

"The native town is badly built and dirty, and probably contains from 17,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. The country in the vicinity is extremely fertile and considered very pretty. There are large rice fields near, and sugar is grown in fair quantities a few miles away. The increase in the growth and a portion of tea during the past few years has been very great, and until the French blockaded the port it was sold in more than a day or two without a steamer during the season, for exportation of the leaf to Amoy. The landlocked harbour presents a very pretty view, but the south side of the bay is composed of a series of shifting sand-banks, which make the harbour difficult of access for vessels in charge of strangers. A remonstrance signal staff, showing the various depths of water on the Tamsui Bar, is situated at the Customs, and under control of that office."

"The neighbouring downs afford excellent opportunities for exercise in the shape of riding or walking, and command a splendid sea view. Good shooting is obtained here during the winter months."

"Tamsui is distant about nine miles from Tamsui, and it is here that all the trade is carried on. The tea is brought from the country, and is picked, dried, and packed for exportation in their own kongs by both foreign and Chinese merchants, and then quickly sent down to the port in cargo boats. There are several European houses in the port, which, as already mentioned, are for the most part branches of Amoy mercantile houses, nearly, if not all the business of the place passing to that port in transit to and from other countries. The tea is usually only temporarily stored here, and is almost invariably re-packed and re-masted at Amoy."

"Camphor and camphor-wood planks are also exported in large quantities, but the trade in these has considerably fallen off lately. As somewhat large trade is also done in indigo, but this is chiefly confined to the native junks plying between here and the mainland. The coal export has fallen far short of expectations, although in 1895 it was estimated that 43,419 tons were taken away from the port. There can be no opinion about the coal-fields of Formosa, and that the coal has been grossly mismanaged from the beginning."

"The Chinese town or city of Banca adjoins Tamsui, and is a place of considerable size, the population of Tamsui and Banca being estimated at about 40,000."

THE TRADE OF FORMOSA.
Rice is chiefly cultivated, the methods of farming being entirely Chinese, except among the aborigines, but are often far better than on the mainland. Farmers are very diligent, and raise crops twice or three a year, but no improvements in their agricultural arts or in other arts have been made. Next to rice, sweet potatoes are chiefly cultivated, but wheat and barley are raised in winter only on a small scale. Fruit plants are cultivated largely in North Formosa, but as good indigo cannot be extracted except from young leaves, it is usual to plant a new crop every year. Pea-nuts and sesame are planted for getting oils. Ginger, to mastic and sweet melons are abundantly produced; bananas, pine-apples, nutmeg and lemon all grow very well. The most important agricultural products are sugar and tea. In the western lowlands of Formosa, sugar-cane plantations extend as far as the eye can reach, in luxuriant growth, especially in the plain along the river Tamsui, and its tributary Hsiao-chang-shan to the north, and around Takow in the district to the south of Tamsui. But the methods of cultivation being very defective, new canes must be planted every two years. Tea cultivation has made rapid progress, says the *Hochi*, during the past ten years, the districts best adapted to it, being in the northern half of the island, where there are no rainy seasons each year. In the southern districts, drought continues too much for tea cultivation. One travelling in the northern districts will see the plains and valleys covered with rice and sugar-cane, and high lands with tea-plants. Emigrants from the continent of China settling in these districts have cut down trees and planted tea in their place, so that all the districts around Takow, Cheng, tea-manufacturing centres, have been turned into tea plantations. In rain and mist there are no plentiful crops in growing tea-plants commence to use yet the leaves are gathered six or seven times a year. The first, second and third crops are, however, the best in quality.

The trade of the northern ports, Keelung and Tamsui, is by no means insignificant, as the following figures show:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	1,485,310	2,251,188	2,133,636
Exports	2,331,413	3,101,366	4,761,719
Re-exports	35,306	51,880	14,732

Total 4,051,029 5,404,434 6,934,787

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

The only harbours in the island worthy of mention are Tamsui and Keelung in the north, and Amoy and Takow in the south. (The harbour of Makung, in the Pescadore Islands, worthy of note for it is here that the Japanese intend to establish a great naval station.) All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, but the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of importance is sugar, followed by opium, and then rice, oil, and other goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, the export of tea amounted to 67,881, 130, and 145,000 catty respectively, while the total of other exports was 5,752, 5,844, and 6,789 catty respectively. During the same periods, opium was imported to the amount of 1,800, 1,450, and 1,400 catty respectively, while the total of other imports was 1,485, 2,251, and 2,133 catty respectively.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

MOB LAW ON THE WHARVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR, I saw in your issue of the 7th instant a letter from "Old Salt" drawing your attention to the crowded state of the old wharves. There is nothing in connection with them that I had not referred to and which I have had bitter experience. I mean the way in which luggage coolies are permitted to hustle on board sampans with their traps.

There is no room to land at the New Wharf, the great majority of passengers using the older and more commodious piers, therefore a European policeman is placed at the former and the latter is left to Chinese coolie rule. I don't know what the police are doing, unless they are hanging after a Coroner's inquest. They'll get one sure enough, and when it comes off the coolies concerned will probably find out that a "bobby" is just as useful on the pier-head as when lounging round a street corner or under a friendly verandah.

Yours etc.,

SHIPMASTER.

Hongkong, May 11th, 1896.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Canadian (Empress of Japan) 13th inst.
French (Gaulois) 14th inst.
Indian (Arcturion) 17th inst.
Tacoma (Sikh) 20th inst.
American (Coptic) 21st inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., arrived at Shanghai at 2.30 a.m. to-day, and left again at 11 a.m. for the port, where she may be expected at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The Agents (Messrs. Dowell, Caplin & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sikh* has arrived at Yokohama from Tacoma, and leaves for this port, at Yokohama, at 4 p.m. on Monday.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

6 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

Arrivals.
Kushan, steamer from Canton.
Yokohama, steamer from Yokohama.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.

Departures.
Rangoon, steamer for Rangoon.
Yokohama, steamer for Yokohama.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer for Kishinoue.

Aggregating 12,717 tons register.

The German steamship *Ming-yi* left Shanghai on the 6th instant, and reached on the 9th, and had variable winds and slight fog.

The British steamship *Woolung* left Shanghai on the 4th instant, and had foggy weather to Hsiao-shan; thence to port had moderate and variable winds and overcast weather.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Imports.
Starfield, steamer from Canton.
Solent, steamer from Canton.
Verona, steamer from Canton.
Mongkut, steamer from Canton.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer from Kishinoue.

Exports.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.
Kishinoue, steamer to Kishinoue.

Aggregating 12,717 tons register.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. T. S. Smith, Acting Police Judge.)
May 11th.

THE PLAY IN THE DRAMATIC CAMP.
This was a suit in which Mr. Frank Brett Hardy, Business Manager, sued Mr. Saville Smith, Proprietor of the Grace Hawthorne Dramatic Company, for \$1,000 for malicious arrest on the 1st May, 1896. Mr. E. C. Ellis, of V. T. Deacon's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. D. Deacon for the defendant.

A. Brown, Assistant Bailiff, said—About 9 a.m. on the 1st instant I went to the Hongkong Hotel to Mr. Saville Smith's rooms to ascertain which room Mr. Hardy stopped in. Mr. Smith informed me that Mr. Hardy had collected the biggest part of the money which he had collected. I told him that if the case was not settled by the 1st instant, he would be arrested.

Mr. Hardy said—Both went along together to Mr. Hardy's room, but he was not there. Both of us went downstairs late the next day, and I saw Mr. Hardy sitting on a bench close to the office. I went up to Mr. Hardy and told him I had a warrant for his arrest. As we got against Mr. Hardy's premises, we stopped, and Mr. Hardy asked me to go back to Mr. Smith to ask him if he had the money.

I said Mr. Smith has gone upstairs and I can't leave you here. I asked him to come with me, and he said he would. I went up to Mr. Smith's room, and he said he had the money. I went up to Mr. Hardy's room, and he said he had the money. I went up to Mr. Hardy's room, and he said he had the money.

Mr. Hardy said—Both went along together to Mr. Hardy's room, but he was not there. Both of us went downstairs late the next day, and I saw Mr. Hardy sitting on a bench close to the office. I went up to Mr. Hardy and told him I had a warrant for his arrest. As we got against Mr. Hardy's premises, we stopped, and Mr. Hardy asked me to go back to Mr. Smith to ask him if he had the money.

I said Mr. Smith has gone upstairs and I can't leave you here. I asked him to come with me, and he said he would. I went up to Mr. Smith's room, and he said he had the money. I went up to Mr. Hardy's room, and he said he had the money. I went up to Mr. Hardy's room, and he said he had the money.

Mr. Hardy said—Both went along together to Mr. Hardy's room, but he was not there. Both of us went downstairs late the next day, and I saw Mr. Hardy sitting on a bench close to the office. I went up to Mr. Hardy and told him I had a warrant for his arrest. As we got against Mr. Hardy's premises, we stopped, and Mr. Hardy asked me to go back to Mr. Smith to ask him if he had the money.

I said Mr. Smith has gone upstairs and I can't leave you here. I asked him to come with me, and he said he would. I went up to Mr. Smith's room, and he said he had the money. I went up to Mr. Hardy's room, and he said he had the money. I went up to Mr. Hardy's room, and he said he had the money.

banking it is that Mr. Smith owed me a sum exceeding \$100. On Tuesday, the 30th April, I received a letter from Mr. Saville Smith requesting me to pay the \$100 back. When I received that note I took no notice of it. I had cashed the cheque, but the money was in my box in my room. The next morning (1st May) as soon as I had dressed I went to my box with the intention of withdrawing it from my box. When I opened the box I found the money had gone. I had no recollection of paying it to Mr. Smith. I had no recollection of the money being in my box. I had no recollection of the money being in my box.

I was there, which was about 8.30 a.m., Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith came downstairs together. They both came up to me and Smith said, "There's the man who took the money." Last witness (Brown) gave me the writ, warrant and order. After breakfast I was taken to the court, where I arrived about 9 o'clock, and I was kept in Court about an hour. When I was released I went to go away. I saw a fair and rather tall gentleman present, who had a letter in his hand. There was no explanation of my release. I asked to be brought before the judge, but he (Mr. Brown) said, "You are released; there is no case against you."

Cross-examined by Mr. D. Deacon, I never paid for the breakfast, because I'm boarder at the Hotel. I owe something for Board. I had no intention to leave the colony on the 1st May. I did not tell any one that I was going. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne and Mr. Farmer so. I did not tell them my intention. The idea did not come into my mind about leaving the colony before the settlement of affairs. I did not see Mr. Farmer and say "Here's the money" I'm not married. Can't say where I was between 8 o'clock on the 30th April. I was, perhaps, drunk. I very like to drink whisky in the morning. I received your letter about twelve o'clock but took no notice of it.

Examination continued—About 10 a.m. on the 30th instant I received a cheque for \$100 from the proprietor on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I took that cheque to the Bank to be cashed and had about \$50 notes in return. Those notes I should have paid into the Chartered Bank in Mr. Smith's name. It was a deliberate lie I told him at that time. I do not know how Mr. Smith found out how it was I did not bank my cheque. On the 25th April (the opening night of the Grace Hawthorne Co.) I received a cheque from the proprietor. The amount of the receipt at the door that night was \$124, which I have not paid into Mr. Smith's account. I paid a cheque for \$174.00. I borrowed \$10 from the proprietor. I didn't tell Mr. Smith about it.

His lordship—Why didn't you tell Mr. Smith about it?

Witness—I thought he knew it.

Continuing—I borrowed about \$15 on the 22nd April. The \$10 was spent privately; some on tickets, postage stamps, &c. I have not furnished any receipts up to this date for the \$10. I commenced a suit here for 1400 Rupees against defendant, but the \$10 is not included. On Tuesday, 30th April, I did not see Mr. Smith. An I.O.U. for \$30, dated July 9th, 1894, was given to me by Miss Brian. I have never paid the I.O.U. On the 30th April I saw Miss Grace Hawthorne in her rooms, and I told her I had the money. Did not tell her what I was going to do with it. I said to Miss Hawthorne that I might want to leave Asia and have a settlement of affairs.

By Mr. Ellis—I had not taken any steps whatever for preparing to leave the colony on 1st May. I spent the \$30 in sundry things. Last year I got into trouble in Shanghai and Miss Brian offered this I.O.U. to pull me through. I do not know how it got into the hands of the defendant. I did not know that it was paid by the defendant.

His Lordship—When you arrived here was Mr. Smith indebted to you or were you indebted to Mr. Smith?

Witness—Yes, Mr. Smith was indebted to me to the extent of 1500 rupees, dating back from February, 1894.

His Lordship—Have you no fixed time or dates for making up accounts for Mr. Smith?

Witness—No.

Miss Grace Hawthorne said—I remember 1 a.m. on the 1st May, when I saw Mr. S. Smith, who came into my room at the Hongkong Hotel. He said he had got the money from Mr. Hardy. (Mr. Smith) also said that he (Mr. Hardy) would be arrested in the morning. I did not tell me how he got the money. After that nothing else occurred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, I said I heard that Mr. Hardy was going away, and the next morning with the money. He (Smith) said he had got the money. I can't remember the exact date when Mr. Smith told me. It was something about \$400. I don't remember Mr. Smith saying "I will procure a warrant for Mr. Hardy's arrest." My husband (Mr. Montgomerie) told me at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday night (30th April) that Mr. Hardy was going away. Mr. Smith appeared to be annoyed with me for something. Mr. Smith had not given me the last of the money yet. I did not go to see the Captain Superintendent of P. I. or Inspector Quincey. I had no dispute with Mr. Smith. My feeling towards Mr. Smith is perfectly friendly.

By Mr. Ellis—I am entitled to the net profits; that was the only matter in dispute.

Mr. Deacon then stated that the Plaintiff had come into court and told a deliberate lie.

Mr. Saville Smith said—On the 30th April I was sole Proprietor of the Hawthorne Dramatic Co., and Mr. Hardy was engaged by me at \$50 a week as Bailiwick Agent. He left the office in the p.m. whatever. I am not indebted to Mr. Hardy at all. Mr. Hardy is indebted to me to the extent about 4,000 to 5,000 rupees. With reference to the receipt of the theatre I saw Mr. Hardy at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th ult. I asked him if he had banked his money and he said "yes." He told me he had paid the receipts of Thursday night's account into the Chartered Bank. On Tuesday morning I went to the Chartered Bank on some business and found that the cheque for \$400, alleged to have been paid in by Mr. Hardy, had not been paid in. I went to the proprietor of the City Hall, and both of us went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They told us that some tall, fair man had cashed the cheque in eight fifty-dollar notes. I did not see Mr. Hardy, but I went to look for him. I saw Mr. Hardy, who appeared to be drunk, the same day, and he said he was going to keep the money for the passage home. Since my arrival here I have not seen him. He (Hardy) did not say anything about me being indebted to him. After I saw Mr. Hardy I went to a solicitor, and then a warrant was issued. During that night I saw Mr. Hardy in his room. I spoke to him, but being so intoxicated he could not speak to me. I asked him several times and asked him for the money, and then he referred me to his brother. I went to his brother's room, and he said he had the money, which I brought home. I brought home the money, which I brought home. I brought home the money, which I brought home.

By Mr. Ellis—I am entitled to the net profits; that was the only matter in dispute.

Mr. Deacon then stated that the Plaintiff had come into court and told a deliberate lie.

Mr. Saville Smith said—On the 30th April I was sole Proprietor of the Hawthorne Dramatic Co., and Mr. Hardy was engaged by me at \$50 a week as Bailiwick Agent. He left the office in the p.m. whatever. I am not indebted to Mr. Hardy at all. Mr. Hardy is indebted to me to the extent about 4,000 to 5,000 rupees. With reference to the receipt of the theatre I saw Mr. Hardy at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th ult. I asked him if he had banked his money and he said "yes." He told me he had paid the receipts of Thursday night's account into the Chartered Bank. On Tuesday morning I went to the Chartered Bank on some business and found that the cheque for \$400, alleged to have been paid in by Mr. Hardy, had not been paid in. I went to the proprietor of the City Hall, and both of us went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They told us that some tall, fair man had cashed the cheque in eight fifty-dollar notes. I did not see Mr. Hardy, but I went to look for him. I saw Mr. Hardy, who appeared to be drunk, the same day, and he said he was going to keep the money for the passage home. Since my arrival here I have not seen him. He (Hardy) did not say anything about me being indebted to him. After I saw Mr. Hardy I went to a solicitor, and then a warrant was issued. During that night I saw Mr. Hardy in his room. I spoke to him, but being so intoxicated he could not speak to me. I asked him several times and asked him for the money, and then he referred me to his brother. I went to his brother's room, and he said he had the money, which I brought home. I brought home the money, which I brought home. I brought home the money, which I brought home.

By Mr. Ellis—I am entitled to the net profits; that was the only matter in dispute.

Mr. Deacon then stated that the Plaintiff had come into court and told a deliberate lie.

Mr. Saville Smith said—On the 30th April I was sole Proprietor of the Hawthorne Dramatic Co., and Mr. Hardy was engaged by me at \$50 a week as Bailiwick Agent. He left the office in the p.m. whatever. I am not indebted to Mr. Hardy at all. Mr. Hardy is indebted to me to the extent about 4,000 to 5,000 rupees. With reference to the receipt of the theatre I saw Mr. Hardy at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th ult. I asked him if he had banked his money and he said "yes." He told me he had paid the receipts of Thursday night's account into the Chartered Bank. On Tuesday morning I went to the Chartered Bank on some business and found that the cheque for \$400, alleged to have been paid in by Mr. Hardy, had not been paid in. I went to the proprietor of the City Hall, and both of us went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They told us that some tall, fair man had cashed the cheque in eight fifty-dollar notes. I did not see Mr. Hardy, but I went to look for him. I saw Mr. Hardy, who appeared to be drunk, the same day, and he said he was going to keep the money for the passage home. Since my arrival here I have not seen him. He (Hardy) did not say anything about me being indebted to him. After I saw Mr. Hardy I went to a solicitor, and then a warrant was issued. During that night I saw Mr. Hardy in his room. I spoke to him, but being so intoxicated he could not speak to me. I asked him several times and asked him for the money, and then he referred me to his brother. I went to his brother's room, and he said he had the money, which I brought home. I brought home the money, which I brought home. I brought home the money, which I brought home.

By Mr. Ellis—I am entitled to the net profits; that was the only matter in dispute.

Mr. Deacon then stated that the Plaintiff had come into court and told a deliberate lie.

Mr. Saville Smith said—On the 30th April I was sole Proprietor of the Hawthorne Dramatic Co., and Mr. Hardy was engaged by me at \$50 a week as Bailiwick Agent. He left the office in the p.m. whatever. I am not indebted to Mr. Hardy at all. Mr. Hardy is indebted to me to the extent about 4,000 to 5,000 rupees. With reference to the receipt of the theatre I saw Mr. Hardy at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th ult. I asked him if

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.
No. 525, E.C.
AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1895. [614]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1165, E.C.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [620]

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY and PRIORY will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1895. [626]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 17th and 18th day of May, 1895,
at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon at the Premises

THE FOLLOWING
LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, in Lots.

Lot 1.—SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 214 with the message thereon No. 56, Wing Lok Street.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$12.34.

Lot 2.—ALL the VENDORS right benefit interest and advantage in the Southern moiety of the Reclamation of Marine Lot No. 214, subject to the payment of \$3,350 and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect of the said Reclamation.

Lot 3.—SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 103 with the message thereon No. 125, Praya West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$19.00.

Lot 4.—ALL the VENDORS right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation of Extension Seawards in front of Section D of Marine Lot No. 103 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.

Lot 5.—SECTION I of MARINE LOT No. 193 with the message thereon No. 6, Sai On Lane.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$27.

Lot 6.—SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the message thereon No. 214, Praya West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$22.

Lot 7.—ALL the VENDORS right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation of Extension Seawards in front of Section E of Marine Lot No. 199 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.

Lot 8.—SECTION M of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the message thereon No. 377 and 379, Queen's Road West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$15.

The above LOTS are sold subject to existing Tenancies.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

C. EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
the Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1895. [543]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 17th and 18th day of May, 1895,
at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon at the Premises

THE FOLLOWING
LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, in Lots.

Lot 1.—SUB-SECTION 2 of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 1 with the message thereon No. 330, Queen's Road Central.

Lot 2.—SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 1 with the message thereon No. 330, Queen's Road Central.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$3.14.

Lot 3 & 4.—SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the message thereon No. 216 and 217, Praya West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$22.

Lot 5.—ALL the VENDORS right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation of Extension Seawards in front of Section G of Marine Lot No. 199 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.

Lot 6.—SECTION O of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the message thereon No. 381, Queen's Road West.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$7.50.

Lot 7.—REMAINING PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 199 with the message No. 4, Sai Wo Lane.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$7.50.

The above Properties are sold subject to existing Tenancies.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

C. EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
the Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1895. [544]

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Top Floor of Ice House, in
Ice-House Road.

It is now in a position, in his new and complete Premises, to receive, at reasonable rates, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony as in any part of the Far East, GROUPS and VIEWS, and specially.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1894. [545]

NEVER EXCELLED!!

ESSETS FLUID,
THE STRONGEST KNOWN
DISINFECTANT.
GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER.
NON-POISONOUS.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.
Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

For Sale.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has been Appointed SOLE AGENT for WOOD & Co.'s well known COW BRAND of FINEST AUSTRALIAN TABLE BOTTLED in 11b. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Doddell Street.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [506]

MELLIN'S FOOD

IS recommended by the highest Medical Authorities as the BEST FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS.

KAY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
16, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [502]

SPANISH WINES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA for the

COMANIA VINICOLA DEL NORTE DE ESPANA, Bilbao,
ARVILLA Y CA, Cádiz,

SANCHEZ MEDINA, Jerez de la Frontera.

The Actual Producers of the Purest and Finest Wines in the World, are now in a position to supply the Residents of HONGKONG and COAST PORTS, with the Genuine Articles received direct from SPAIN, and authentic and reliable in every respect.

The following WINES are now in Stock:—

RIOJA CLARETE.
A pure sound Claret of Excellent Aroma, (highly superior to Bordeaux Wines, in taste & of great quantity, about) at \$7.50 per doz. bottles, at \$5 per doz. quarts.

JEREZ ORO.
A Light Dry Sherry of Fine Flavour, at \$7 per doz.

JEREZ "COLON."
An Excellent Dinner Sherry, absolutely pure at \$15 per doz.

JEREZ TATARABUELO.
A Delicious Wine, 30 years in the wood, highly appreciated by Connoisseurs, at \$30 per doz.

JEREZ "NECTAR."
A very Old Wine, 1874, full bodied, a splendid tonic, at \$40 per doz.

AMONTILLADO VIEJO.
Specially prepared for Invalids and delicate constitutions, at \$20 per doz.

MOSCATEL PURO.
A most delicious beverage of guaranteed purity and perfect flavour, at \$15 per doz.

VINO TINTO.
Ordinary Red Spanish Wine, received direct from the growers. A sound, healthy wine for everyday use.

In quarter casks (11 doz. bottles) at \$25 per cask.

Lovers of Genuine Unsulphurated Wines have now an opportunity to satisfy their tastes; obtaining their supplies direct from producers and thereby avoid intermediate profits.

The Origin and Absolute Purity of the above Wines are guaranteed.

Sample Bottles will be supplied to consumers.

VILLA LOPEZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [504]

THE FRIDRICKSBURG BREWERY CO.'S

LIGHT PALE ALE,
Unsurpassed in quality and highly recommended by persons of refined taste.

Makes a delicious and comforting drink during Summer Months.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 2, D'Arny Street.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. [197]

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [515]

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS,
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS,
JAPAN COVING PAPERS,
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSU RUSSAN KAIHKA,
5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1895. [508]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed SOLE AGENT for WOOD & Co.'s well known COW BRAND of FINEST AUSTRALIAN TABLE BOTTLED in 11b. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Doddell Street.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [506]

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC and SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Price per Bottle, \$0.40. Half-Gallon Drum, \$1.20. One-Gallon Drum, \$2.00.

WATKINS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Endorsed and Recommended by the HIGHEST MED